



Process and Prospects for the Designed Hydrograph, Lower Missouri River

Robert B. Jacobson

U.S. Geological Survey, Columbia, Missouri

David L. Galat

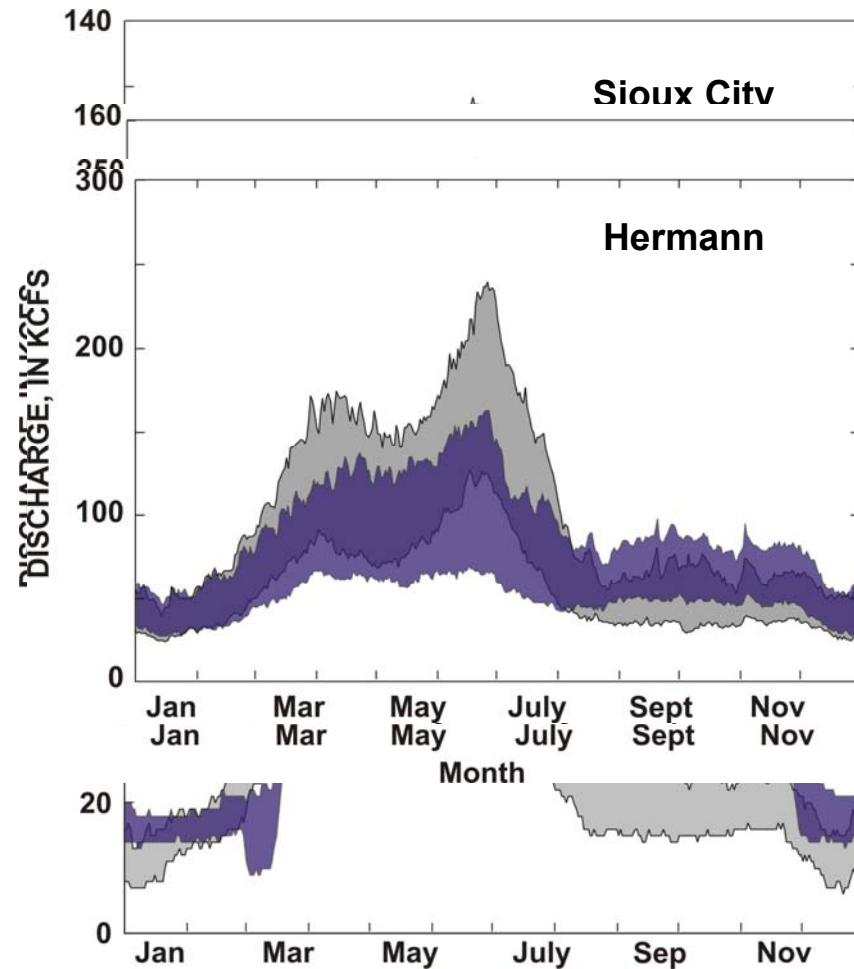
U.S. Geological Survey Cooperative Research Units, Columbia, Missouri

Christopher H. Hay

Dept. of Biological Systems Engineering

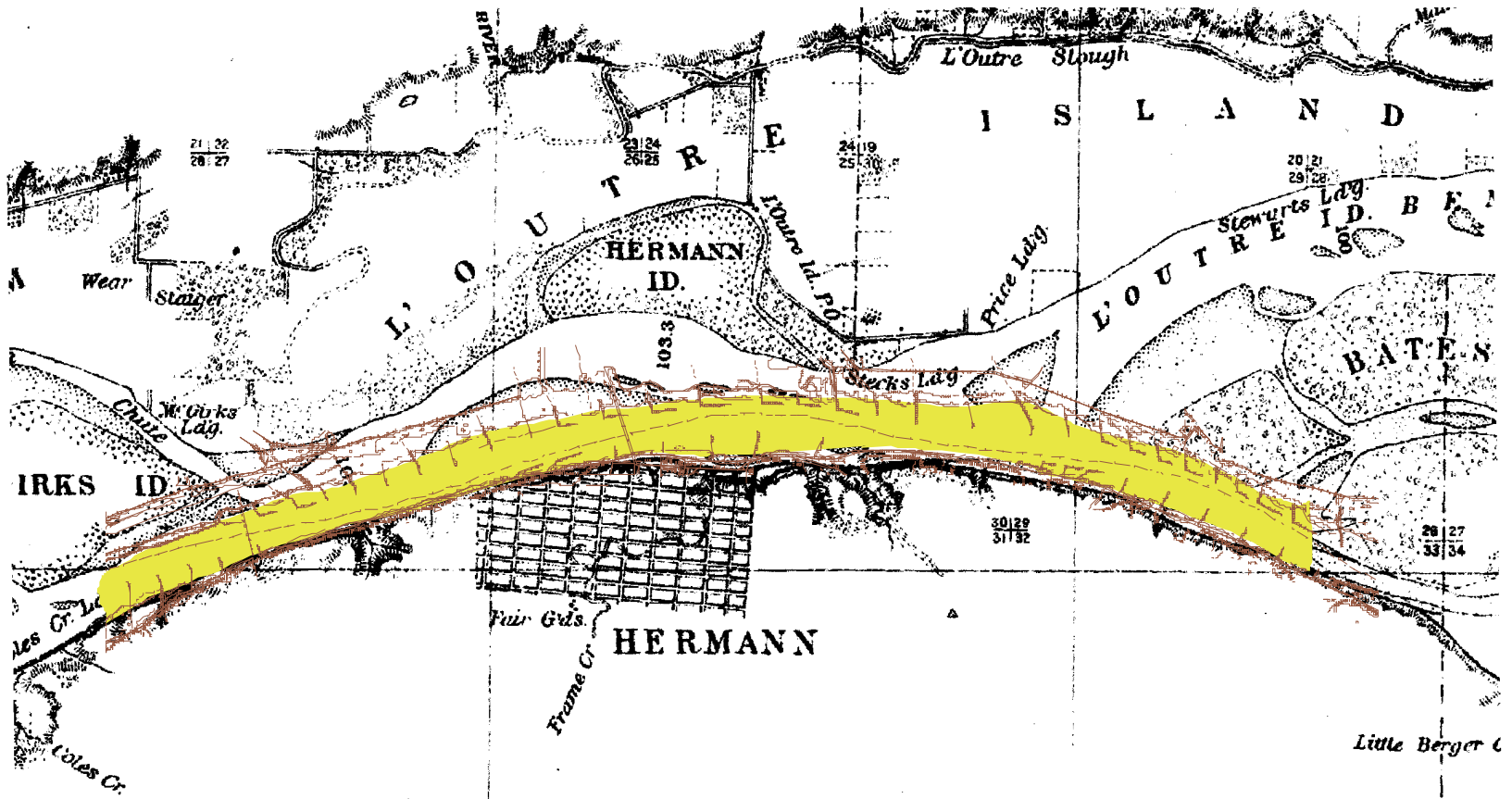
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Lower Missouri Flow-Regime Gradient

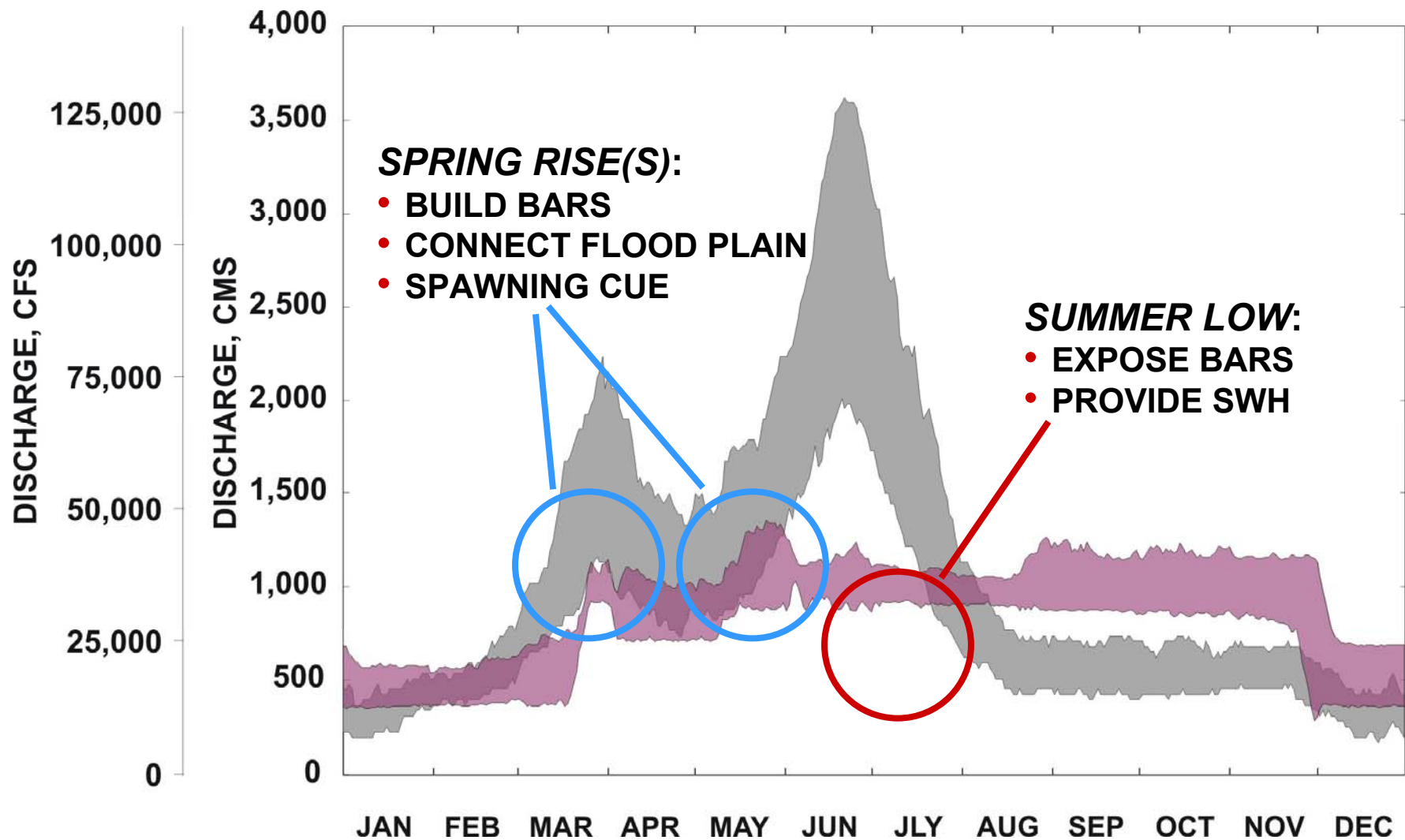


Changes in Channel Form

- *Historical reference conditions*



Lower Missouri Flow-Regime



Functions of the Hydrograph

Summer Low

Hypothesized Role

Expose sand bars

Provide shallow-water habitat for young fish



Functions of the Hydrograph

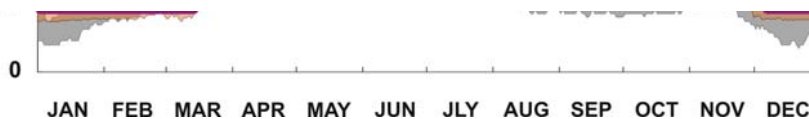
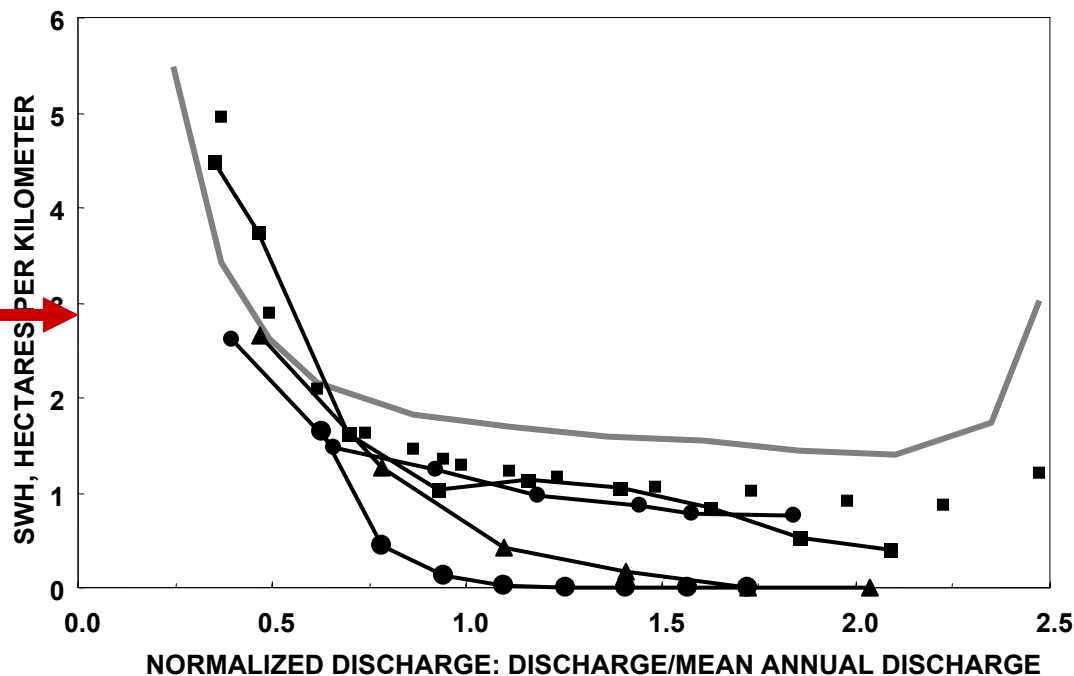
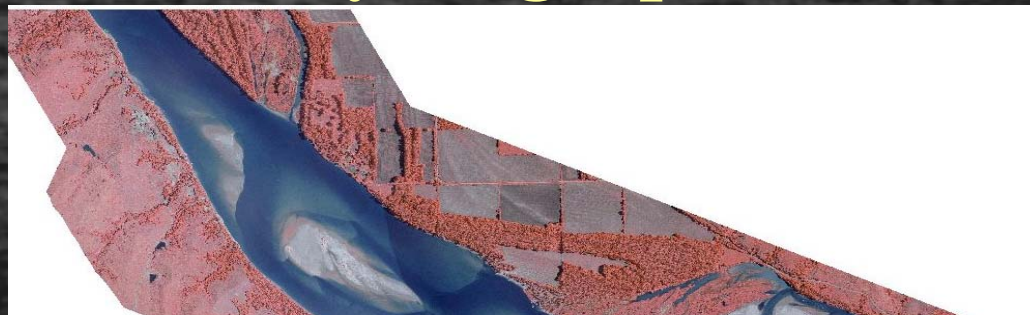
Spring Rise:

Hypothesized
Role

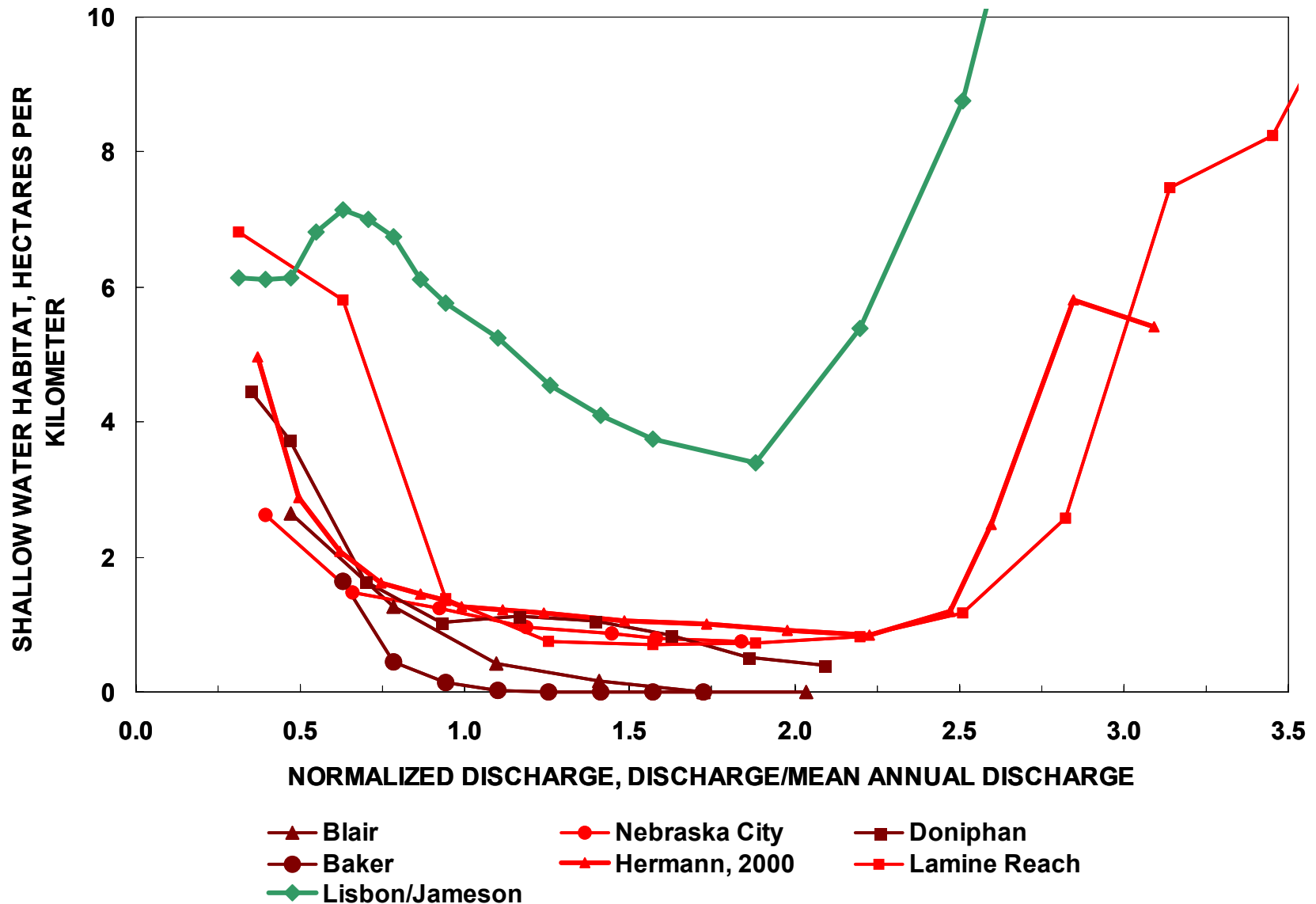
Build sand bars

Connect flood plain

Spawning cue



Functions of the Hydrograph - Connectivity



Functions of the Hydrograph

Spring Rise:

Hypothesized Role

Build sand bars

Connect flood plain

Spawning cue



Engineering the Hydrograph

Two approaches to designing hydrograph attributes:

- *Specific biological information*
- *Historical hydrograph*

Use sparse biologic data to constrain design; then use reference hydrograph to define range of flows characteristics.

Tools:

- *Daily routing model for hydrologic scenarios*
- *Hydrograph analysis – IHA approach*

Hydrologic Scenarios

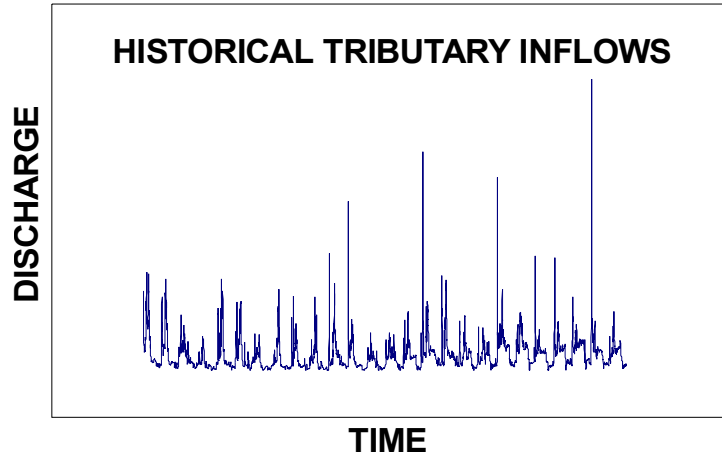
USACE Daily Routing Model

- *100 years of daily data, entire basin*
- *Routed to downstream gage sites*
- *Standard of analysis for Missouri River*

Critical for analysis and management; not easily used by stakeholders

Corps of Engineers Missouri River Daily Routing Model*

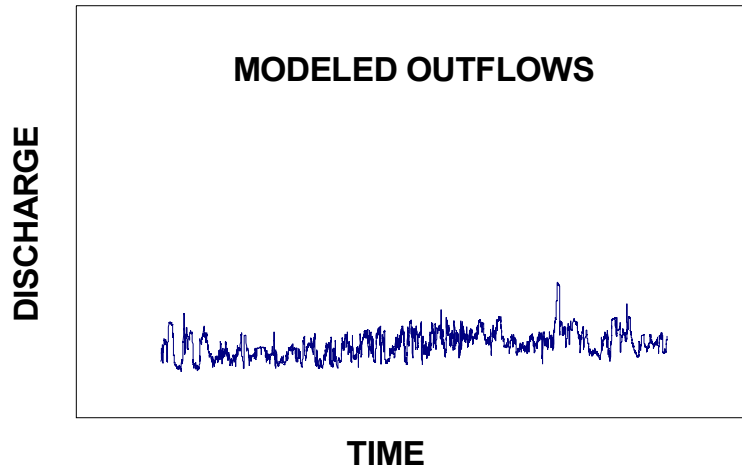
COE DAILY ROUTING MODEL



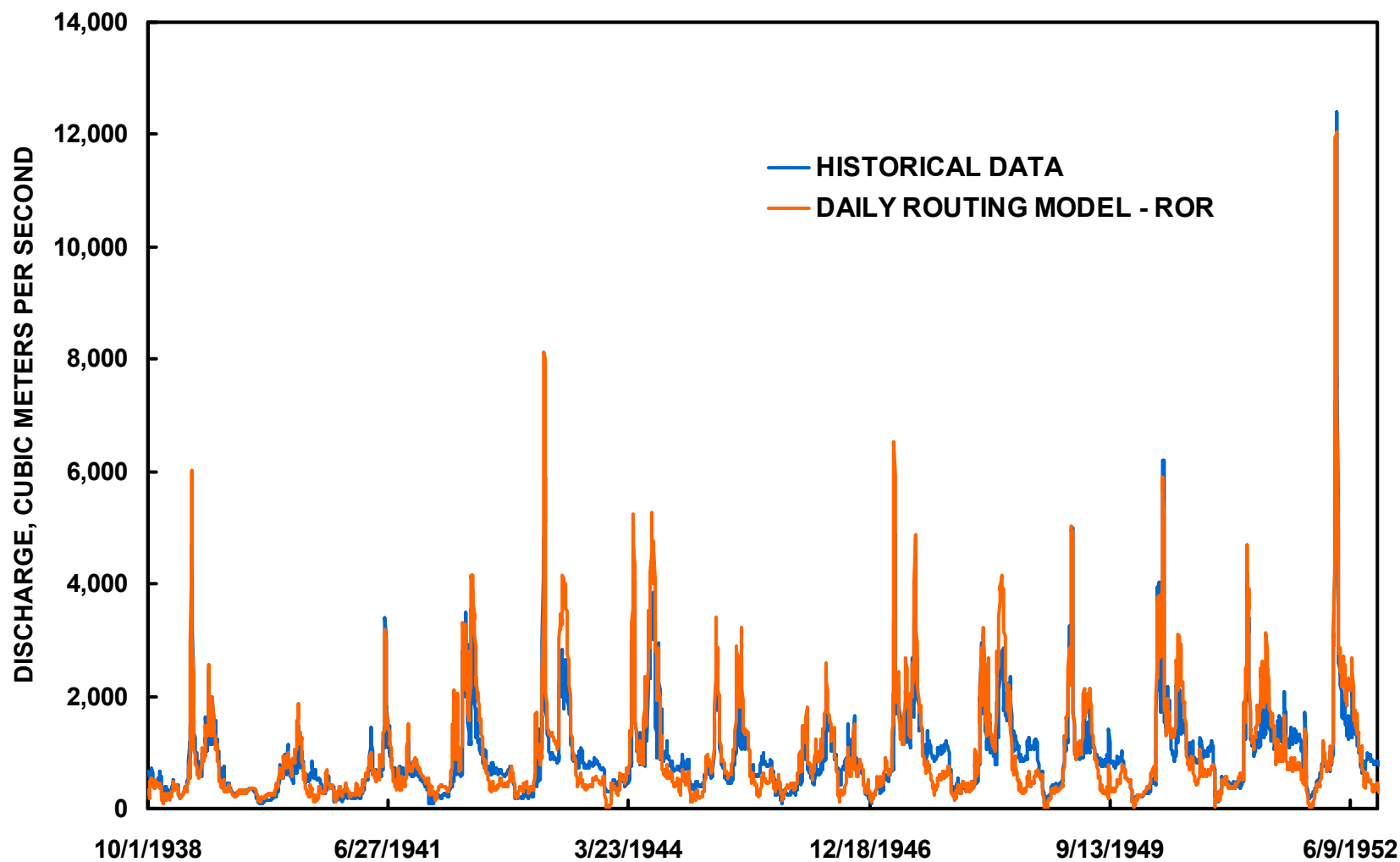
WATER-CONTROL RULES:
HYDROPOWER PRODUCTION
FLOOD CONTROL
RESERVOIR UNBALANCING
DROUGHT CONSERVATION
NAVIGATION
THREATENED, ENDANGERED SPECIES
...

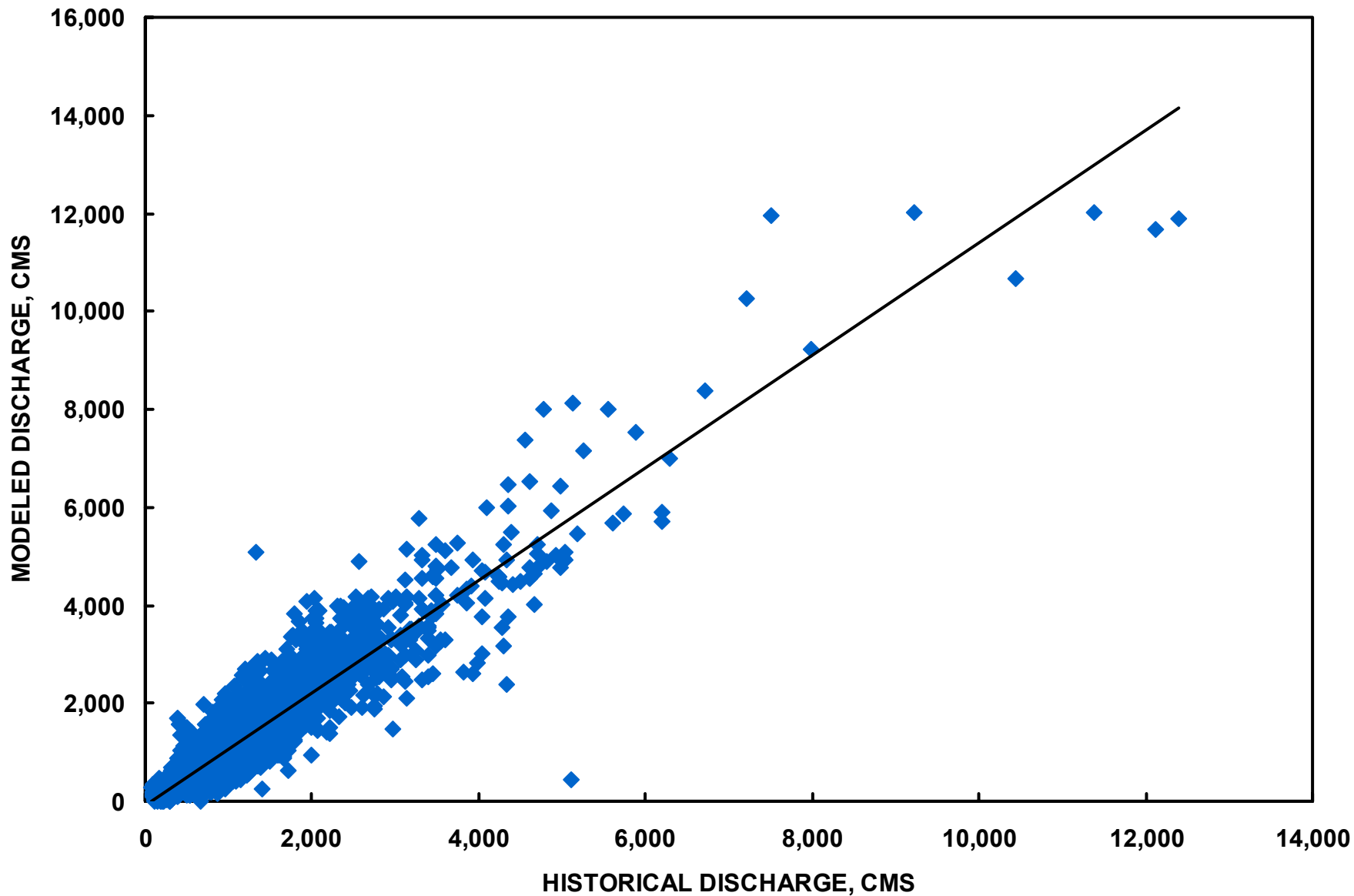


COE EFFECTS MODELS



BENEFITS:
HYDROPOWER
FLOOD CONTROL
WATER SUPPLY
IRRIGATION
NAVIGATION
RECREATION
THREATENED, ENDANGERED SPECIES
...





DRM Model Performance

Nash-Sutcliffe model efficiency (Nash and Sutcliffe, 1970). Analogous to R^2 in linear regression; a common measure of model performance in hydrologic modeling

Compared ROR model results to historic USGS records for WY1929-1948.

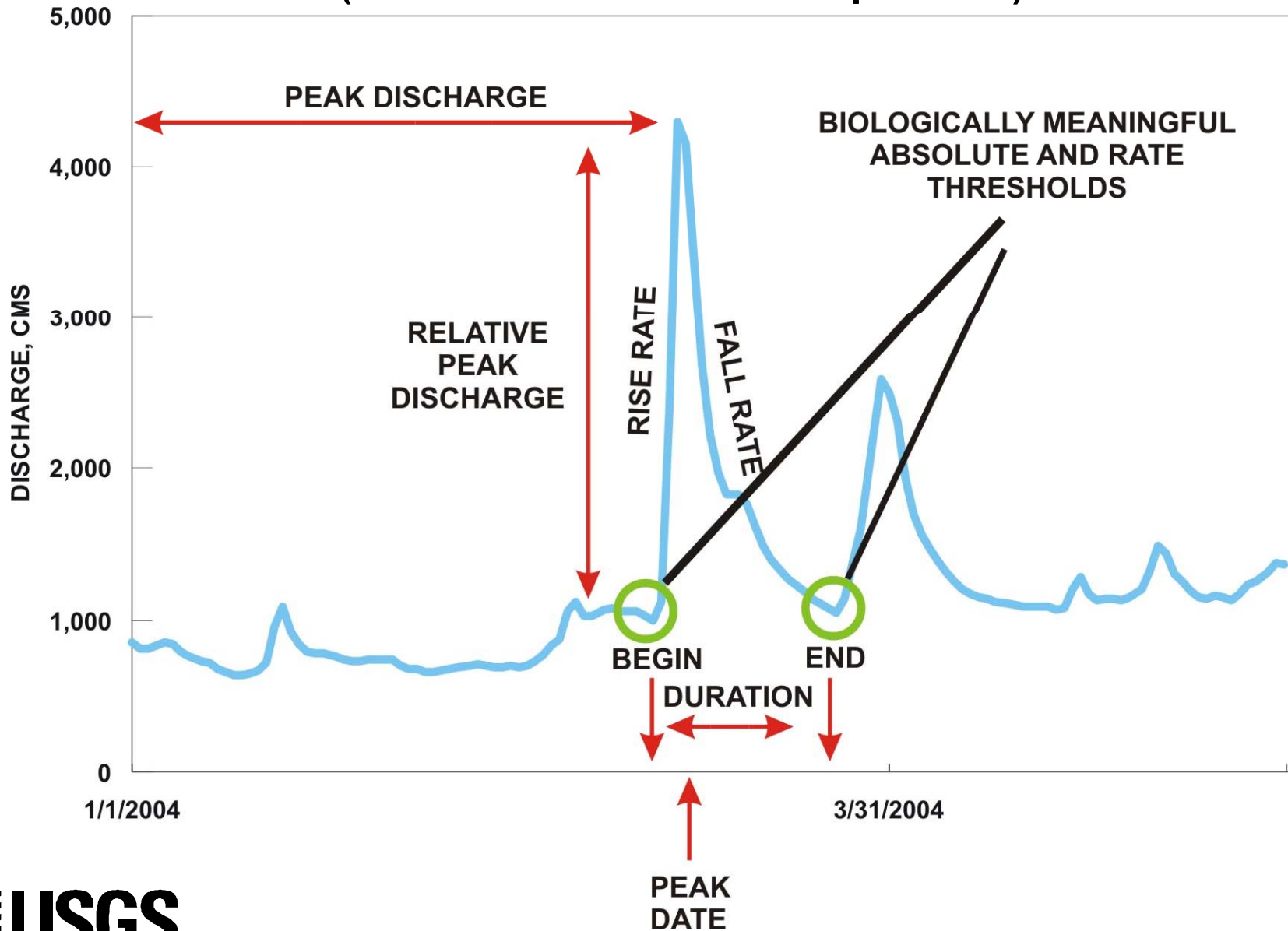
- *Model efficiency @ Sioux City: 0.71*

Compared CWCP model results to historic records for WY1967-1997

- *Model efficiency @ Sioux City: 0.83*

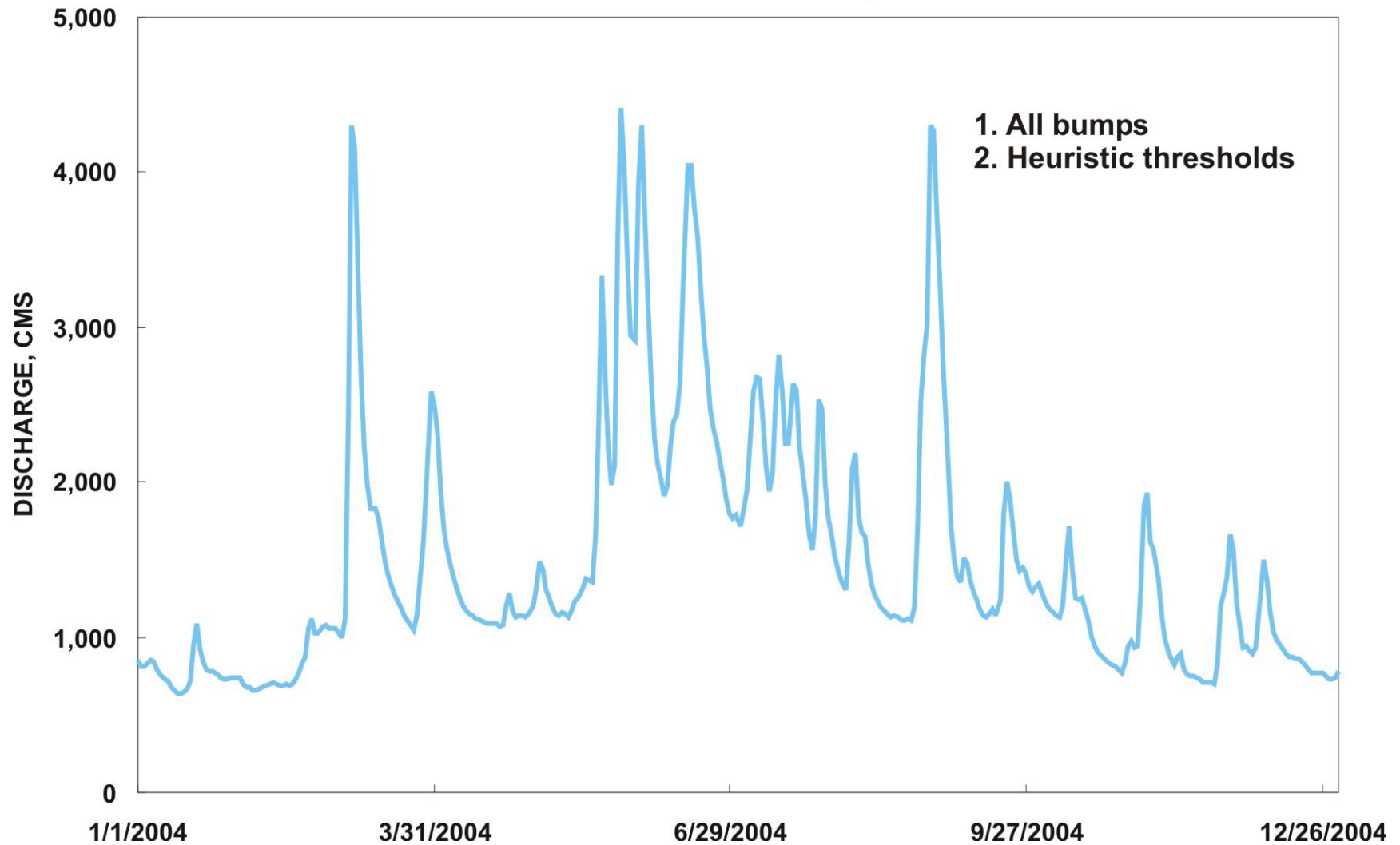
Parsing the Hydrograph for Ecological Meaning

(Environmental Flow Components)

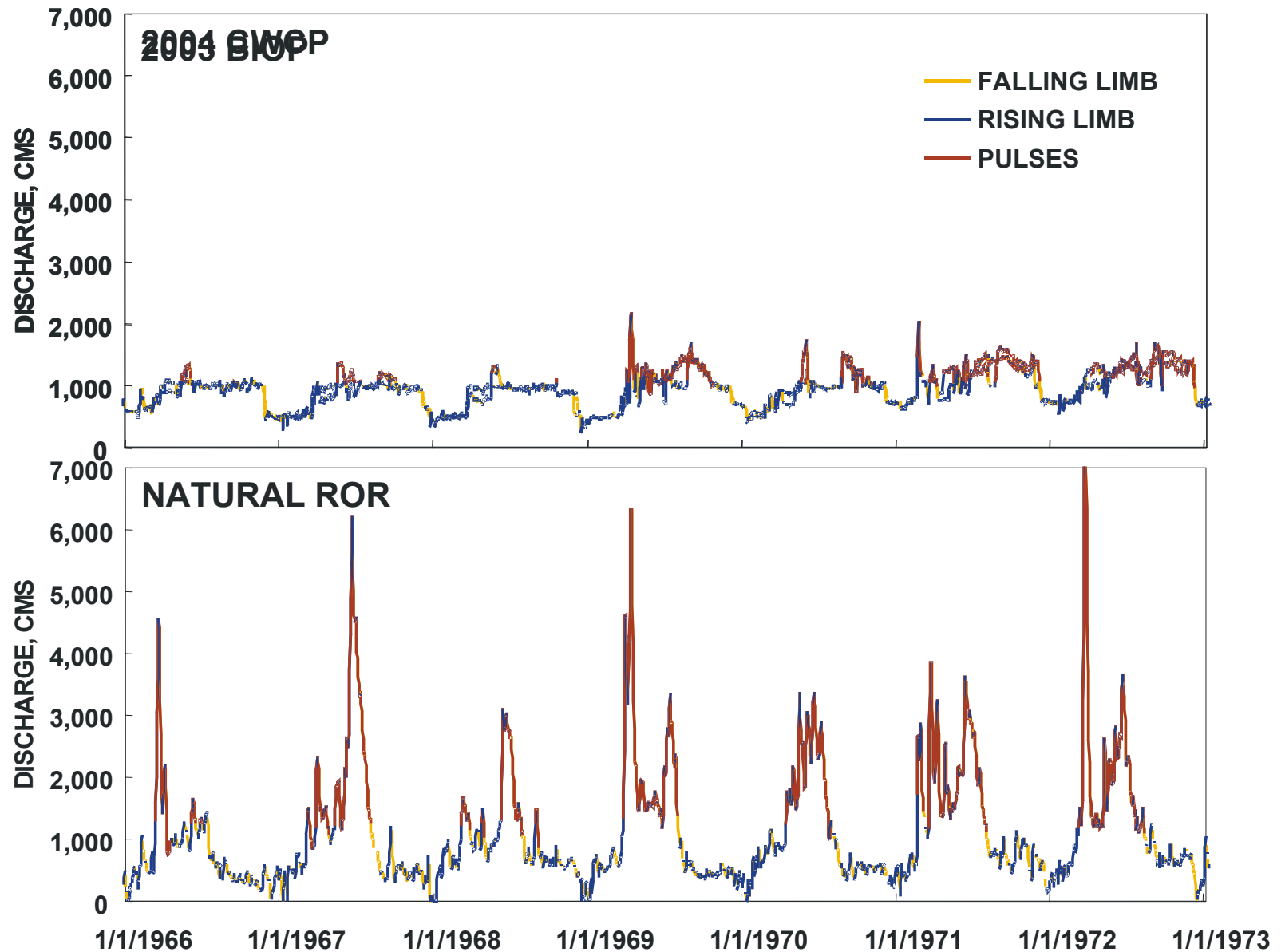


Parsing the Hydrograph

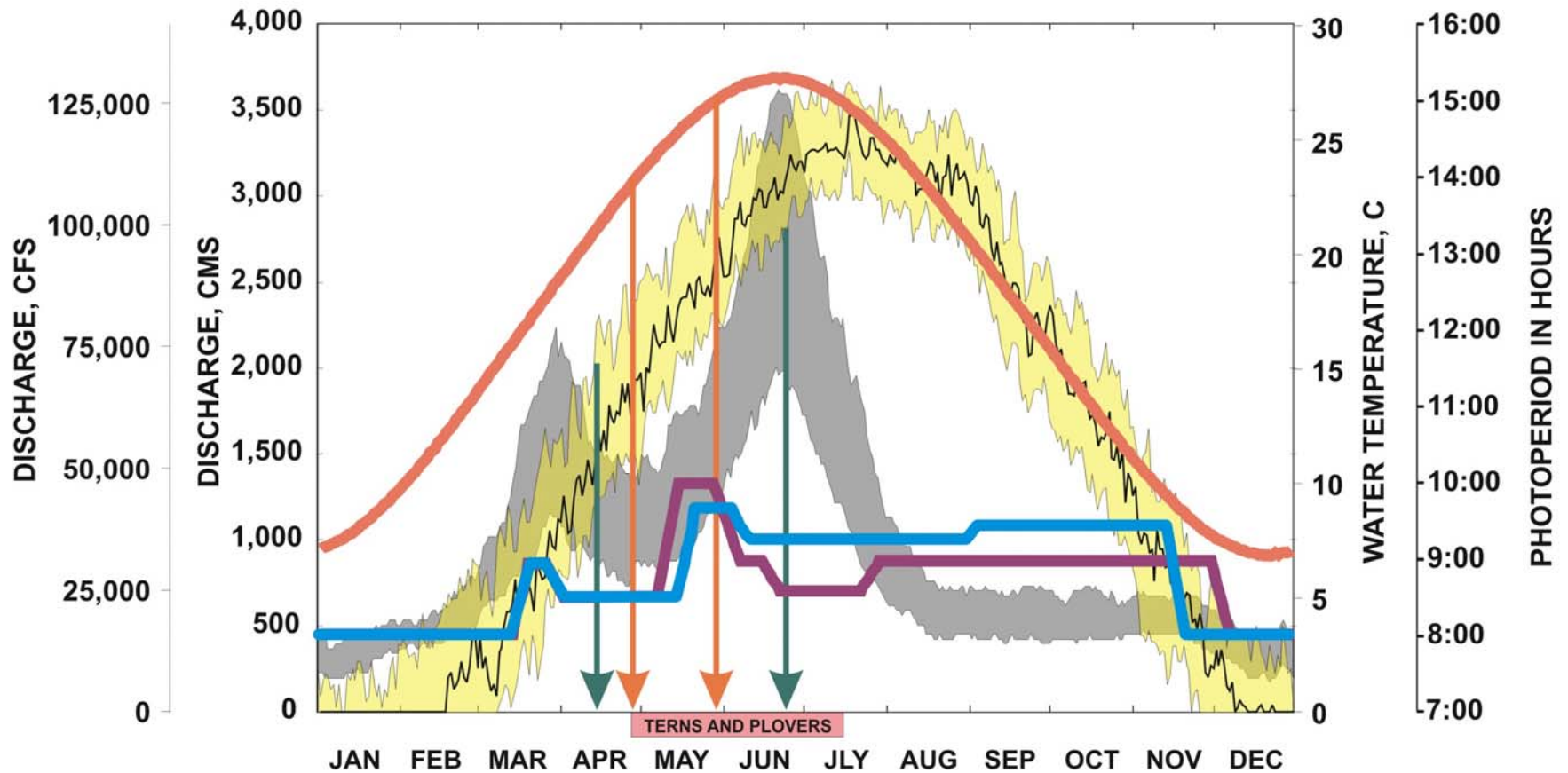
Missouri River at Boonville, Missouri



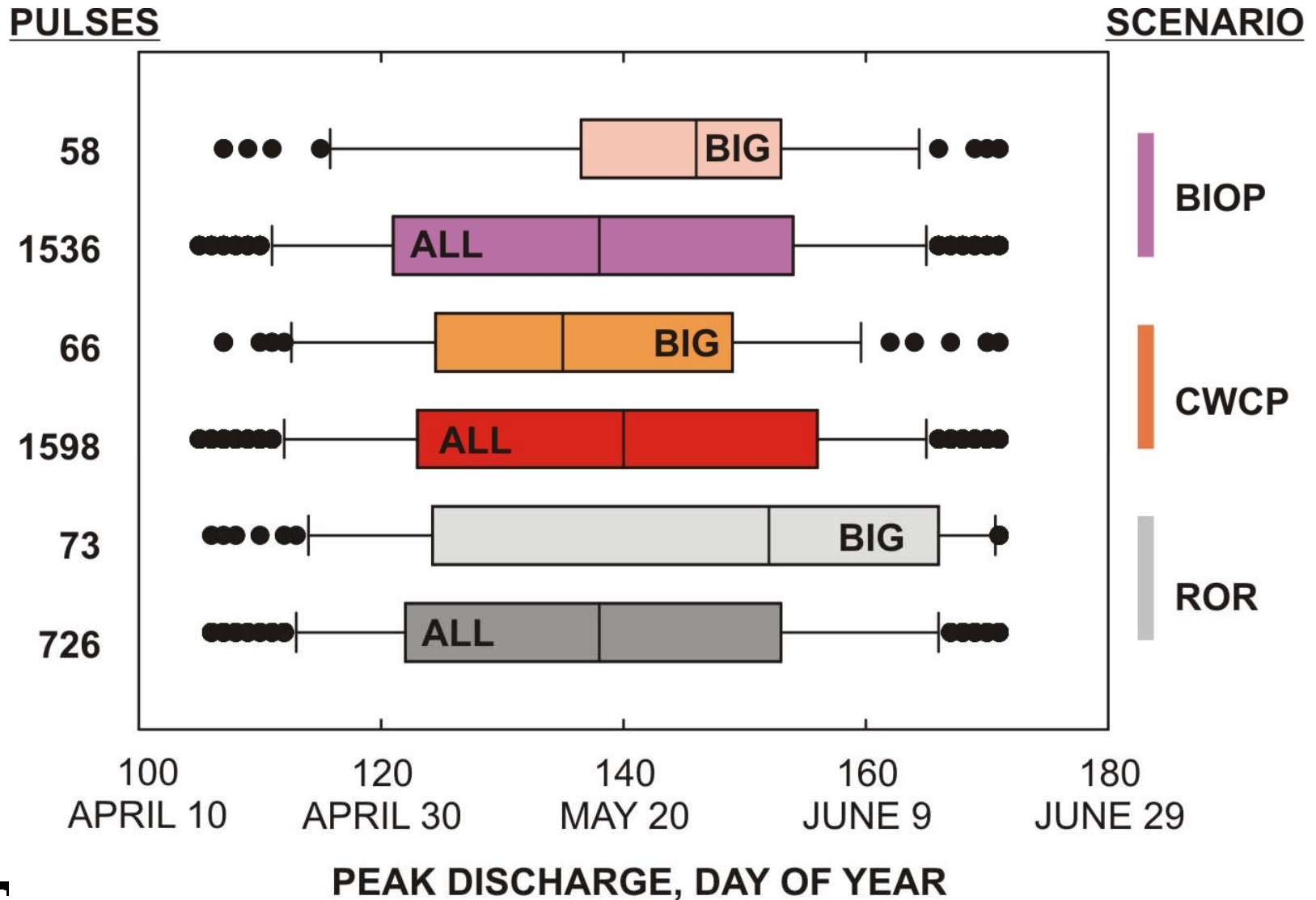
Lower Missouri Flow-Regime



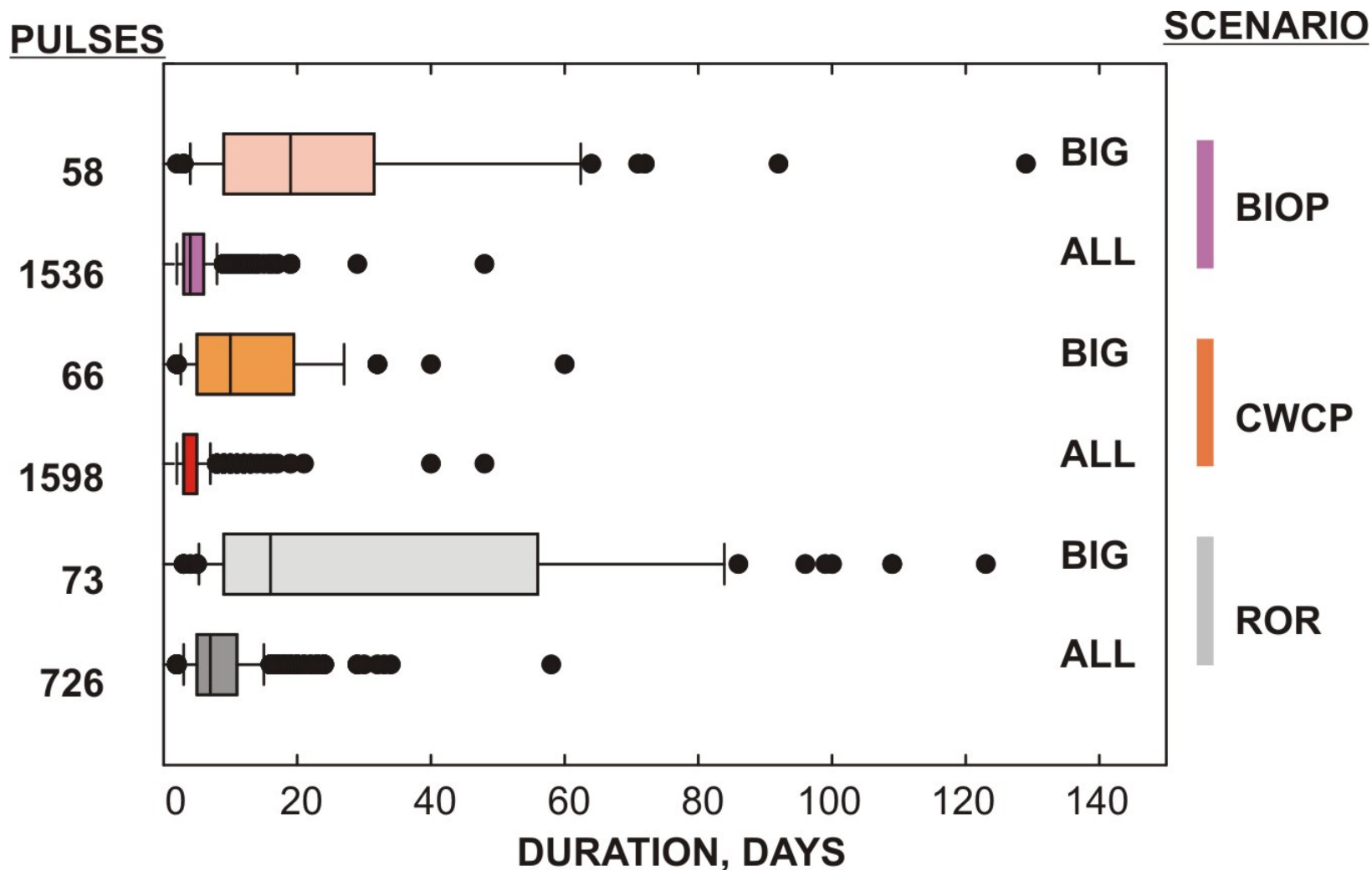
Estimates of Sturgeon Spawning Window



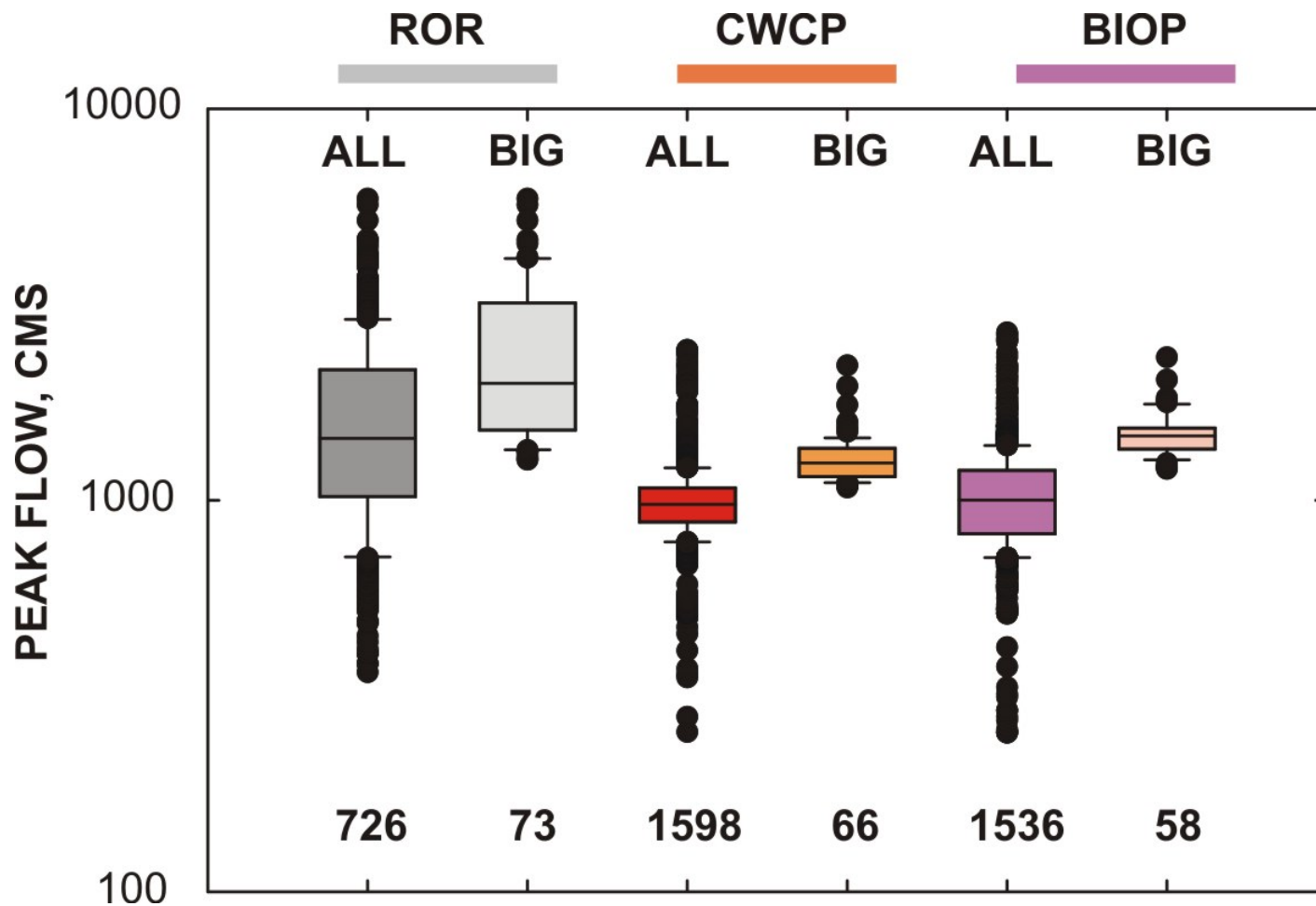
Pulse Properties in Spawning Window



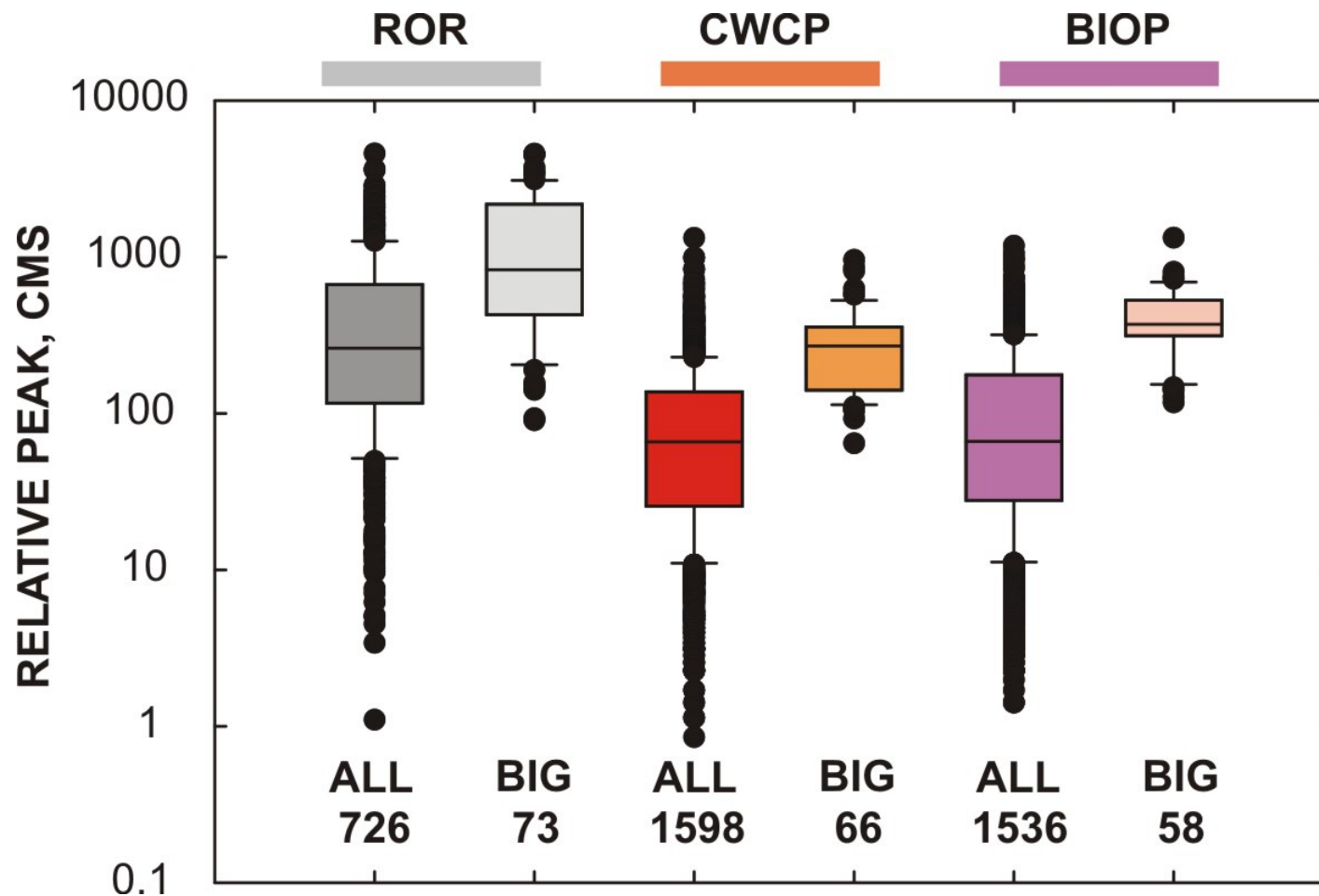
Pulse Properties in Spawning Window



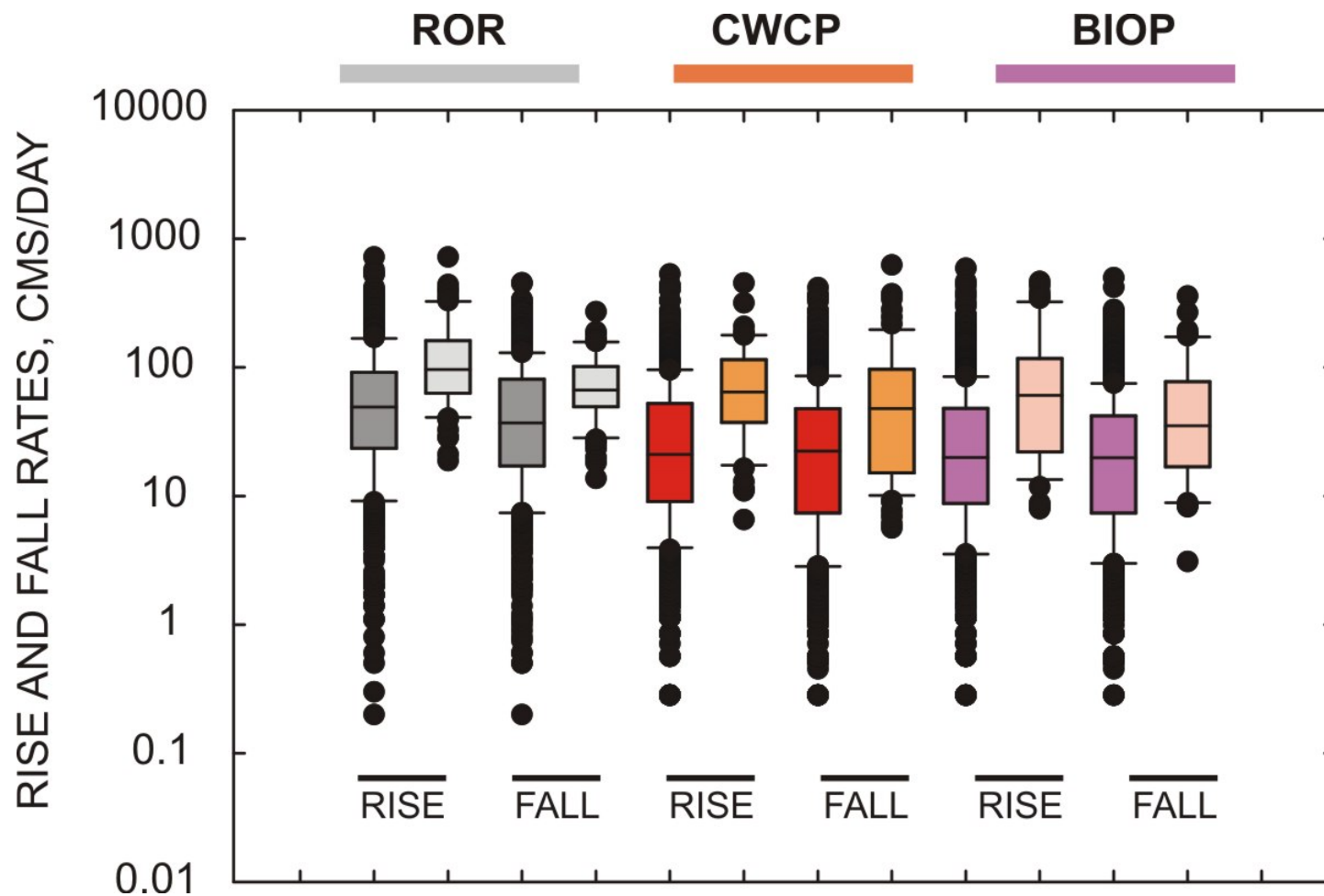
Pulse Properties in Spawning Window



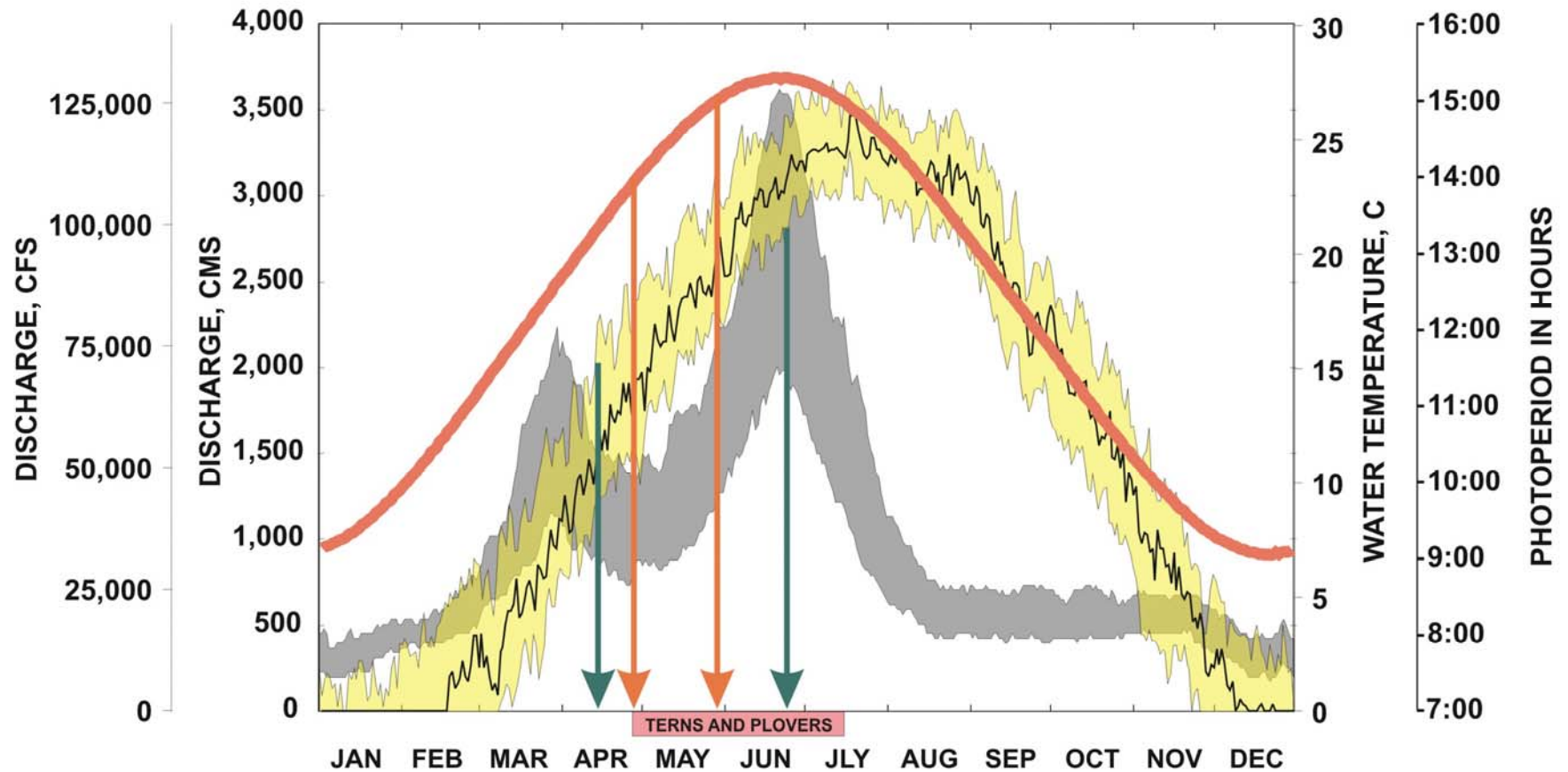
Pulse Properties in Spawning Window



Pulse Properties in Spawning Window



Generic Design: Bio Constraints & Natural Hydrograph

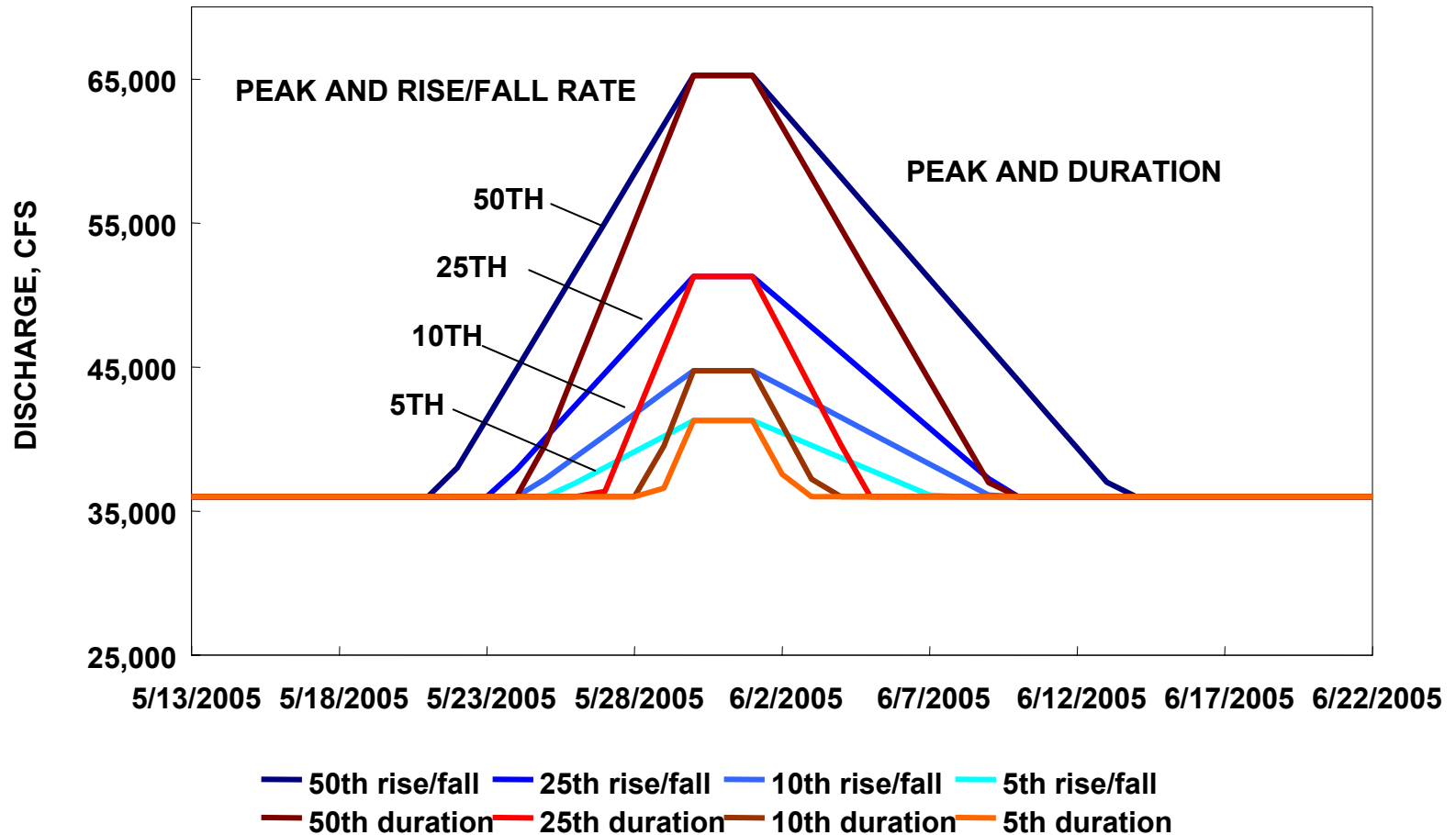


Key Biological Questions

- *Windows:*
 - *Tighter?*
 - *Sequence: cue (flow + T)?*
 - *Pulse occurs in T window*
 - *Or: cue (flow) – migrate – spawn (T)?*
 - *How long/far for migrate – stage cue?*
 - *Pulse occurs n days before T window*
- *Thresholds: begin and end of pulse*
 - *What does the fish feel?*

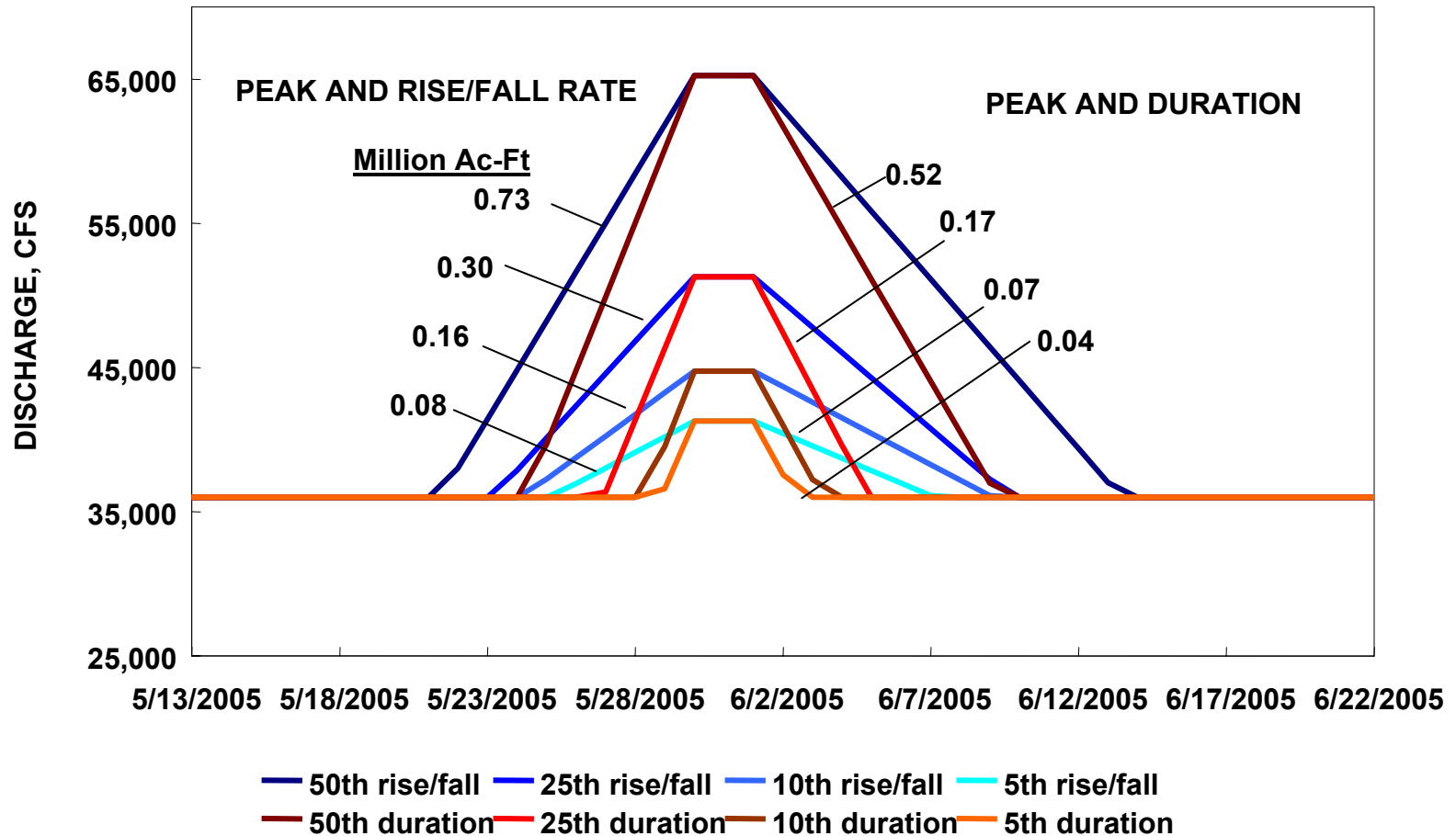
Design Based on ROR Hydrograph

ALL DESIGNS WITH RELATIVE PEAK AS FIRST CRITERION
(Windowed, filtered dataset, 2 days @ peak)



Design Based on ROR Hydrograph

ALL DESIGNS WITH RELATIVE PEAK AS FIRST CRITERION
(Windowed, filtered dataset, 2 days @ peak)



Estimates of Sturgeon Spawning Window

